



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

April, 2012

SJBAS APRIL MEETING

On **April 12**, 7:00 p.m. at the Center for SW Studies Lyceum, Fort Lewis College, Jerry Fetterman will speak on "McLean Basin and Squaw Point: Archaeology North of Hovenweep -- on the Stateline." His information comes from the results of archaeological surveys in the McClean Basin and Squaw Point Area of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument conducted over the past several years for the BLM by Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc. and others. Located within 7,362 acres of the project area are 687 sites from Archaic to Historic in age. The vast majority of these date to the period AD 900 to 1300. Highlights include pottery kilns, rock art, towers and agricultural terraces. The surveys also document an historic use associated with uranium mining and the best evidence of early Ute occupation of the area documented to date.

Jerry Fetterman, a resident of Yellow Jacket, has been an archaeological researcher in SW Colorado for 35 years. Since his graduation from CU in 1977, he has conducted hundreds of projects throughout the Four Corners Region. He is the owner of Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Radical theory of first Americans places stone-age Europeans in Delmarva 20,000 years ago

By Brian Vastag, Wednesday, February 29, 1:19 PM
Contributed by John Viner—THANK YOU

When the crew of the Virginia scallop trawler *Cinmar* hauled a mastodon tusk onto the deck in 1970, another oddity dropped out of the net: A dark, tapered stone blade, nearly eight inches long and still sharp. Forty years later, this rediscovered prehistoric slasher has reopened debate on a radical theory about who the first Americans were and when they got here.

Archaeologists have long held that North America remained unpopulated until about 15,000 years ago, when Siberian people walked or boated into Alaska and down the West

(Continued on page 8)

SJBAS Mother's Day Walk

On **May 12, 2012** the SJBAS will follow host Andrew Gulliford (of Gulliford Travels) through many of the main streets of days be gone (early Durango). We will hear some of the stories that were the talk of the town, look at the architecture and hear about the Good Old Days." Join us by contacting Mary Ann Hiller 970-259-5170! There is a TPL of 18!

Arizona History Trip Report

From Gail Schultz

March 1 to March 5, 2012, sixteen SJBAS members spent three very full days visiting historic Arizona territorial ranches in southeastern Arizona. The focus of this trip, lead by Gail and Marlo Schulz, was to learn about the great differ-

(Continued on page 9)

What's Inside

SJBAS Field Trips.....	2
Others Field Trips.....	3
PAAC Class.....	4
Conferences.....	4
Museum/Exhibits.....	4
Volunteer Opportunities.....	5
Editors' Corner.....	6
Tour of Native AM Museums	7
Moab Archeology Sites.....	10
Archeology Near & Far.....	11

SJBAS Field Trips

April 14, Three Corn and Old Fort Dinetah Pueblos: E. of Bloomfield. Located on NM State Trust Lands. Requires both a permit (in process) and an escort, NM Public Trust Lands Archaeologist, David Eck. Full day trip requiring sack lunch, water, walking stick, comfortable walking shoes and wind protection. Local car pooling. High clearance may be needed, depending on road conditions (4WDs preferred). Three Corn site has petroglyph of three ears of corn and Old Fort has stick hogans. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170). Limit 20. Several <1-mile, easy to moderate hikes.

May 5-6, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park Service Weekend. (TLs: Kathleen and Jim Shadell, 247-5597). HC/4WD preferred. DT/CCT, with Hisatsinom Chapter. Day of manual labor - bring gloves, hat, tools, and water. In exchange, group will tour sites not always open to the public. DT work-only option available.

May 12, Mother's Day Walking Tour, with Andy Gulliford through Durango Historic District. We'll hear stories that were the talk of the town in the good old days and look at the architecture. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller, 259-5170). Limit - 18.

May 19, Montezuma Valley. (TLs: Gail and Marlo Schulz, 970-946-5234) DT with Hisatsinom Chapter. Moderate mesa top and canyon hikes with Jerry Fetterman, SJBAS's April speaker, to view petroglyphs and maybe an additional site of interest. Limit: 7 from each Chapter. Weather conditions may dictate actual locations.

May 23, The Lancaster Site. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170). Limit: 20. DT escorted by Tom, known by many in SJBAS.

May 31-June 3, NW Colorado. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170). Limit: 20. Easy CCT. One-half day (?) strenuous hike, but other hikes, short and easy. BLM Archaeologist will escort group to Canyon Pintado National Historic District. Explore Dinosaur National Monument to visit Fremont petroglyphs.

June 20, Salmon Ruins. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller) DT, arrives at Salmon Ruins at 7:00 AM for the Solstice Sunrise event, as described by Larry Baker when he gave his excellent presentation to SJBAS.

Summer 2012 w/Andy Gulliford.

June 25-30, Ghost Ranch, Abiquiu, NM. SW Sampler: From the Anasazi to Atom Bomb; week-long class, with field trips. See: program@ghost ranch.org or 877-804-4678, ext. 121.

SJBAS Members 2nd Opportunity to excavate site near Dove Creek, with 400 rooms, 100 kivas.

Champagne Springs may represent the period between BM-III and P-I. Three field sessions, each for four days,

May 25-28, July 6-9, and Aug 17-20. Each session will have a max of 20 participants, with 15 from AZ (Verde Valley Arch Center), five CAS members. \$25pp/session charge to cover expenses. On site camping and a nearby Dove Creek motel. The schedule has not been released officially yet, so if interested, let Rich know ASAP! Previous experience not required. Participants don't have to stay entire four days, but the longer the better. The event is not sponsored by SJBAS, but only SJBAS members who have signed liability and site visitation ethics forms may participate. Peggy and Rich participated last year, learned much and were surprised at how exciting it was. Researchers are meticulous about details. It was warm, but not as bad as expected. Evening showers did not form the famous Utah mud. If interested, contact Richard Robinson at 970-259-1943 or Robinson7150@gmail.com, ASAP.

Aug 18 or 19., Champagne Springs field trip, we hope while excavation is ongoing. Those who sign up may vote on the date. It can be very busy with 20+ people moving around, tapes and levels for measuring finds, sifting screens, and bags for the collections, notebooks and photographers. Because of site size, it will take time to gather all needed information. Some rooms had a large number of animal bones -- turkeys, dogs, and bear. Seeing this will add to your appreciation of what goes on during excavation activities. Contact Mary Ann Hiller at 970-259-5170. Hats, sunscreen, cold drinks and sack lunch would be needed.

Others field trips

Hisatsinom Chapter's suggested field trips including Archaeological Conservancy sites; Awatovi; Montezuma Creek sites; Tommy Bolack Ranch; McLean Basin with Jerry Fetterman (rained out last year). For information, call Jane Williams, trip coordinator, 565-8867, jswill@frontier.net.

History Colorado Bus Tour to Celebrate Architecture Month: Denver's Depression-era Architecture by Bus, April 14, 10 am - 3 pm, 1200 Broadway, Denver. Tour of Denver's iconic buildings from the 1930s: Art Deco, Art Moderne and International Style architecture, driving past the Paramount Theatre, the Railway Exchange Building and Horace Mann Middle School. Cost: \$46 general public; \$36 HC members. Reservations: (303) 866-4686. www.historycolorado.org.

Center for SW Studies Lecture Series

These lectures will be held in the Center Lyceum FLC at 5:30 p.m., except as noted.

April 10, Park County Resource Protection: Gary Nichols will discuss Park County's award winning natural and cultural resource protection program that supports the county's agriculture, recreation and tourism economies;

April 24, Spring Creek Basin Wild Horse Program:

BLM and the Disappointment Wild Bunch Partners will discuss the management of the SW Colorado Spring Creek wild horse herd;

May 8, Colorado Historic Preservation Awards: The Center will recognize completed, significant historical preservation projects/programs, which will discuss their work. Reception to follow;

May 22, Dark Mold Archaeological Project:

Mona Charles and Dawn Mulhern will discuss ten years of their FLC Summer Field School excavation, the human remains and associated artifacts, and tie their findings into the larger view of Basketmaker II in SW Colorado;

June 21, Summer Solstice Window Viewing:

At dawn, a spiral of sunlight makes its way across the gallery walls, creating a dazzling display;

June 21, Ancient Skywatchers Lecture:

In celebration of the summer solstice, and in conjunction with the archaeoastronomy photo exhibit, "Ancient Skywatchers of the Southwest," John Ninnemann will discuss his photography project and archaeoastronomy.

Other Area Lectures

Four Corner Lecture Series will hold a series of lectures for the 2012 season as follows:

June 3, is "Crossr Crossroads of Art and Culture." Donna Glowacki will speak on *Mesa Verde: Religion and Change*.

Tesoro Cultural Center, April 1, 11 am, Tattered Cover Bookstore, 1668 16th St., Denver, *I's a Sick Old Scout: The Medical History and Death of William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody*, presented by Charles Scoggin. Free, open to the public. Reservations required: (303) 339-1671, www.tesoroculturalcenter.org.

AIA Denver, April 1, 2 pm, Tattered Cover Bookstore, Denver, *Saving the Past by Investing in the Future: Archaeological Preservation on the North Coast of Peru Through Community Action*, by Dr. Biran Billman, Assoc. Prof, U of NC-Chapel Hill, president and co-founder MOCHE, Inc., which is working to protect the ten most endangered archaeological sites on the north coast of Peru over the next five years. Peru's archaeological heritage is being destroyed at an unprecedented rate. Free, open to public. www.aiadenver.org.

Denver Museum of Nature and Science - Three Curators & Three Short Lectures, April 4, 12:15 pm, Ricketson Auditorium, 2100 Colorado Blvd. Steve Holne, PhD, Frank Krell, PhD, and Whitey Hagadorn, PhD. Free with Museum admission. www.dmns.org.

AIA Boulder, Boulder Natural History Museum, April 4, 7 pm, Paleontology Hall, Henderson Building, 15th and Broadway, Boulder. Dr. Stephen H. Lekson presents *Mimbres: The Archaeology Behind the Pottery*. Despite the fame of Mimbres pottery, created in the 11th century, Mimbres archaeology lags behind the rest of the SW. Mimbres towns were remarkably large, supported by canal irrigation farming. Mimbres society was surprisingly cosmopolitan, with close connects to Hohokam, Chaco, and Mesoamerica. Recent research by CU sheds new light on this famous ancient culture. Free and open to public. www.cumuseum.colorado.edu.

Hisatsinom Mtg.

Hisatsinom Chapter will meet at the Cortez Cultural Center, 7:00 p.m.; April 3. Tim Kearn will speak on "The BIII Occupation of Tohatchi Flats, NW NM.

PAAC Classes

See needed information at following web site:
<http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac>. Kevin Black will lead *Perishable Materials*, a 20-hour course at FLC, April 20-22, 2012. Contact Eliane Viner before April 10 by calling her at 382-2594 or by emailing her at j_e_viner@frontier.net re: enrollment.

CONFERENCES

Society for American Archeology, April 18-22, 2012, Memphis, TN; www.saa.org/call.

Archeology Society Of NM 2012 Ann. Mtg, April 20-22, Moriarty Civic Center, Moriarty, NM; www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

Wyoming Archeology Society. Spring Mtg, April 27-29, Gillette, WY; www.wyomingarchaeology.org.

Rocky Mountain Section, Geological Society Of American, May 9-10, Albuquerque, NM;
American Rock Art Assoc. (ARARA) Ann. Mtg, May 25-28, St. George, UT; www.arara.org.
Society For Industrial Arch 41st Ann Mtg, May 31-June 3, Cincinnati, OH; www.siahq.org.

Museums/Exhibits

Aztec Museum: Migration Exhibit, "Journey Stories," of those who settled this area; Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, George Gustav Heye Center, NY, NY. "Time Exposures: Picturing a History of Isleta Pueblo in the 19th Century," (Through June 10, 2012); (212) 514-3700, www.americanindian.si.edu;

NM History Museum, *The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States*);

Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, through May 1, 2014. "Woven Identities", 250

baskets from Western North America.

Salmon Ruins Museum Exhibit "The Language of [Largo and Gobernador Canyon] Rock Art: a Collaboration Honoring the Work of Dr. Hugh Chilton Rogers." Santa Fe. Year-long.

Aerial Photography: *From Above*, in Oro Valley. Sixty large-format aerial photographs of historical landscapes across the SW. www.cdarc.org.

Heard Museum. "Native American Bolo Ties: Vintage and Contemporary," through September 2012; "Beyond Geronimo: The Apache Experience". (602) 252-8840, www.heard.org.

San Diego Museum of Man: "A Century of Images in Archaeology and Anthropology," at Tikal. (long-term) (619) 239-2001, www.museumofman.org.

University of CO Museum of Natural History: Through artifacts excavated by Earl Morris (1889-1956), photographs, and a section highlighting the Olsen Chubbuck Paleo-Indian bison kill site, presents Morris's methods. (303) 492-6892, www.cumuseum.colorado.edu. (Long-term).

Anasazi Heritage Center. "Pieces of the Puzzle, New Perspectives on the Hohokam," highlights recent Hohokam discoveries, through October 2012. Artifacts from the Pueblo Grande Museum and Archaeological Park, Phoenix, as well as the AZ St. Museum www.co.blm.gov.

Mancos Town Gallery: Photographic and Historical Essay on Manzanar Internment Camp. What remains today of the prison through photos based on visits to the site over three years in late 1990s.

Boulder History Museum: Hollywood Colorado. Jan. 13 - Apr. 15, 1206 Euclid Ave., Boulder. Traveling exhibit featuring CO as the backdrop for over 500 movies since 1898. www.boulderhistory.org.

New Natural History Museum of Utah, at Rio Tinto Center, U of UT. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, December 4, 2011) In the Native Voices exhibit are the traditions of Utah's five American Indian nations.

(Continued on page 5)

Museums/Exhibits—Cont.

NM History Museum/Palace of the Governors.

Telling New Mexico Stories from Then and Now, sweeps across 500 years of history. Long term. *Santa Fe Found: Fragments of Time*, captures the archaeological and historical roots of America's oldest capital city. Long term. *Tesoros De Devoción* are bultos and retablos dating from the late 1700s to 1900. Long term. *Segesser Hide Paintings* are the earliest known depictions of colonial life in the US. Long term.

Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Lab of Anthropology Albuquerque, NM.

They Wove for Horses: Diné Saddle Blankets highlights the textile tradition and the design skills of Diné silversmiths who created headstalls of silver and turquoise.

Woven Identities, 250 baskets woven by artists representing sixty cultural groups in six cultural areas of Western North America, the SW, Great Basin, Plateau, California, NW Coast, and Arctic.

Here, Now and Always explores the SW's indigenous communities and landscapes.

Buchsbaum Gallery of SW Pottery tells the story of two millennia of pottery making in Pueblo communities of the SW.

NM Museum of Art. *It's About Time: 14,000 Years of Art in NM* presents 120 works of Native, Hispanic, and European-American art as one long chronology. Opens May 11, 2012.

Museum of International Folk Art. *Statehood: New Mexican Art from the Past 100 Years*, a NM Centennial exhibition, highlights 20th and 21st Century art and artists from the permanent collection, until March 13, 2013.

Governor's Gallery, NM State Capitol, 4th Floor. *Between the Lines* explores how cartographers interpreted NM's land, its physical and political boundaries, and the mingling of its cultures. Closes May 4, 2012. *New Mexico Art Tells New Mexico History*, opens May 16, 2012. **NYC Hispanic Society of America**

Mus. Seeks to be Known. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, March 4, 2012) The museum and research center in upper Manhattan, Washington Heights, has a world-class collection of Iberian art, including works from Goya, Velazquez and

El Greco, and monumental sculptures by Anna Hyatt Huntington, wife of society's founder. Yet the 104-year-old institution is not high on the itinerary of many tourists or even New Yorkers. It's new advisory board has a new marketing strategy and a magnificent renovated gallery dedicated to 14 huge paintings by Spanish artist Joaquin Sorolla, commissioned in 1911 specifically for the room by founder Archer Huntington, the largest Sorolla collection outside of Spain. Tourists from Spanish-speaking countries come here, but New Yorkers and other US tourists are less likely to be aware of it. School groups make up half of the Hispanic Society's attendance. Visitors average 20,000/year, down from about 50,000/year in the mid-1950s. Hispanic Society Of America: Audubon Terrace, Broadway between 155 and 156 Streets; www.hispanicsociety.org or (212) 926-2234. Open Tues-Sat, 10 am - 4:30 pm; Sun, 1 pm - 4 pm. Free admission. Closest subways: No. 1 to Broadway & 157th St. or C to 155th St.

Volunteer Opportunities

Cortez Cult. Cntr. Call Shawn K. Collins, Ph.D, Director, (970) 565-1151; email: scolins@cortezculturalcenter.org; (or visit www.cortezculturalcenter.org);

Chimney Rock Interpretive Assoc. Email Helen Richardson, 1218HL1944@century.net or go to www.chimneyrockco.org;

Colo. Hist. Soc. Contact Kevin Black, Kevin.Black@chs.state.co.us;

Center of SW Studies. Contact Julie Tapley-Booth, 247-7456;

Mesa Verde. Visit www.mesaverdevolunteers.org., email Cheryl and Chuck Carson, volunteer coordinators at cccarson@aol.com, or phone at 259-2699;

Aztec Ruins. Call Tracy Bodnar, 505-334-6174, ext. 232, or tracy_bodnar@nps.gov.

Anasazi Heritage Cntr. Call David Kill, 882-5621, or dkill@blm.gov.

Salmon Ruins, NM. Salmon Ruins, which provides a fascinating example of pre-Columbian Pueblo architecture and stonework, needs more volunteers.

EDITOR'S CORNER



See *El Palacio*, Spring 2012: "The Road to [NM] Statehood. Page 38.

Montezuma County Historical Society's Book Highlights Barnstorming Legacy in Fourth Volume. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, February 2, 2012)

When barnstormer Red Darnall roared into Cortez around 1930, he thrilled local kids and their parents. Darnall opened an airport on a remote stretch of dirt east of Cortez. Eighty years later, the former airport site lies within the now-larger City of Cortez, behind Big O Tires. June Head, a historian with the Montezuma County Historical Society got to ride with Red. In the society's recently released book, Volume 4 of *Great Sage Plain to Timberline: Our Pioneer History*, J.T. Wilkerson recalls packing up with his family in their 1924 Dodge to head from Lakeview to the county fair at Cortez around 1932-33. "One of the highlights of the fair was an exhibition of flying," recalls Wilkerson, who was 7-8 years old at the time. "Red Darnall was flying his plane and it circled and circled and went way up in the air and was almost difficult to see. What a sight! Then a man jumped out of the plane with a parachute and landed safely on the ground."

Volume 4 of *Great Sage Plain to Timberline* continues the historical society's commitment to preserve the lifestyles and adventures of Montezuma County's pioneers. Another 200 pages of local history, Volume 4 reaches as far back as the mid-1800s and some of the first pioneers to venture into the area now known as Montezuma County. The *Great Sage Plain to Timberline* series isn't narrated by historians. It relies mostly on written accounts from Montezuma County residents who are descendants of pioneers, and on preserved accounts by pioneers, to tell the area's history.

Jonathan Evison's *West of Here: Great Story if You Pay Attention*. (Summary, Review by Ted Holteen, *Durango Herald*, March 6, 2012)

It is a historical novel set in the 1890s, the last of the American frontier. It takes place in the fictional town of Port Bonita on the Olympic Peninsula northwest of Seattle. Settlers cut a town out of the wilderness and struggle to overcome Mother Nature, including damming a local river, the Elwah. Evison then jumps ahead a century, where we meet the modern-day descendants of the 19th-century characters. We see the direct results, albeit 100 years removed, of the actions of the pioneers. The novel has several subplots: A hooker with a heart of gold makes a name for herself in the new town; an idealistic woman tries to raise a newborn in those rough surroundings, and Native Americans are, again, the victims of white settlement. It's an ambitious novel; the language is authentic, the story is solid if disjointed -- the jumps through time have pros and cons -- and the scene-setting is illustrative. It's a novel best read in a day or two; if you've got the time -- worth the effort.

Next Chapters, Steve Lekson's *Southwest in the World*. (Discussed at Steve's FLC talk) (Summary, *SW Arch. Today*, January 2012)

Sixth post, "Collapse", looks at problematic interests in rapid declines in SW societies in context of popular literature. Lekson lists several sources and asks readers to judge if the thinking is useful. After considering definitions of "city" and reviewing Mesoamerican urbanism, the essay concludes: "One hit (Chaco), one miss (Yellow Jacket), one outcome-under-review (Paquimé), and perhaps one whole-new-ballgame (Phoenix)." "Cycles" explores cycles (and specifically Turchin cycles) as a preliminary to future discussions of warfare and collapse. In the post on warfare, there is some hope for the future. www.stevelekson.com.

A Tour of Some Native American Themed OK. and AR. Museums

By Paul Dittmer

Four SJBAS members made a springtime tour visiting six museums in five days including the famed Gilcrease Western Art Museum in Tulsa, OK and the stunning new Crystal Bridge Art Museum in Bentonville, Arkansas which was funded by the Walton fortune. Of most importance to this article were the smaller and highly focused Cherokee Trail of Tears Museum in Tahlequah, OK, Five Civilized Tribes and Ataloa Lodge in Muskogee Oklahoma.

Beverly and I had never heard of Bacone College even though it is the oldest college in Oklahoma and was originally a Southern Baptist Indian School established before Fort Lewis and Carlisle Indian Schools. It has a striking museum of art and artifacts (Ataloa Lodge) that is named for Mary Stone McClendon (Chickasaw name Ataloa), a highly educated and traveled professor at Bacone who had known the satisfaction of working with American Indian artists. She encouraged them to greater achievements and established a showcase for the finest items of American Indian culture in the museum.

Beverly Dittmer whose great grandmother was Cherokee especially enjoyed the cultural displays as well as the famed Trail of Tears exhibit and associated village exhibits of Cherokee life in the east. The Cherokees had just reestablished their life in Oklahoma when the Civil War broke the tribe into warring factions and resulted in destruction of homes and businesses as the war west of the Mississippi resulted in battles on and near Indian Territory. The resilience of these "Civilized Tribes... Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole" in the face of the continued destruction of their homes, business and lives is a heroic story worthy of the ancient Greeks of Homer.

Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art features American masterworks dating from the Colonial era to contemporary times with an emphasis on Colonial to Western art of the early explorers such as George Catlin and Karl Bodmer. Photography (without flash) is allowed in the museum and below are two examples of Bodmer and Catlin art.



← Christmas Torch Celebration at Taos Pueblo
George Catlin 1848

The famed George Catlin traveled the American West painting over 500 pictures of the Native Americans over the period 1830 to 1860 displayed to acclaim in Europe and America. Somehow Catlin even managed to paint the Comanche in the 1850's after total war between Texan settlers and the Kiowa and Comanche had begun.

Indian Battle at Fort Union Montana Karl Bodmer 1835 →

Karl Bodmer was contracted by German Prince "Max" to paint scenes of the Native Americans on an exploration 1832-1835 up the Missouri River. The picture shows Blackfeet and Cree or Assiniboiné battling outside the gates of the fort at the highest navigable point on the Missouri River as witnessed by the Prince and Bodmer.



Radical theory of first Americans —Cont.

(Continued from page 1)

Coast. But the mastodon relic turned out to be 22,000 years old, suggesting the blade was just as ancient. Whoever fashioned that blade was not supposed to be here. Its makers likely paddled from Europe and arrived in America thousands of years ahead of the western migration, argues Smithsonian Institution anthropologist Dennis Stanford, making them the first Americans. “I think it’s feasible,” said Tom Dillehay, a prominent archaeologist at Vanderbilt University. “The evidence is building up and it certainly warrants discussion.” At the height of the last Ice Age, Stanford says, mysterious stone-age European people known as the Solutreans paddled along an ice cap jutting into the North Atlantic. They lived like Inuits, harvesting seals and seabirds. The Solutreans eventually spread across North America, Stanford argues, hauling their distinctive blades with them.

When Stanford proposed this “Solutrean hypothesis” in 1999, colleagues roundly rejected it. One prominent archaeologist suggested Stanford was throwing his career away. But now, 13 years later, Stanford and Exeter University archaeologist Bruce Bradley lay out a detailed case - bolstered by the curious blade and other stone tools recently found in the mid-Atlantic - in a new book, Across Atlantic Ice.

“I drank the Solutrean Kool-aid,” said Steve Black, an archaeologist at Texas State University in San Marcos. “I had been very dubious. It’s something a lot of [archaeologists] have dismissed out of hand. But I came away from the book feeling like it’s an extremely credible idea that needs to be taken seriously.” Other experts remain unconvinced. “Anyone advancing a radically different hypothesis must be willing to take his licks from skeptics,” said Gary Haynes, an archaeologist at the University of Nevada-Reno.

Stone tools recovered from five mid-Atlantic state sites are at the core of Stanford’s case. Two of the sites lie on Chesapeake Bay islands, suggesting the Solutreans settled Delmarva early on. Blades, anvils and other tools found by Smithsonian research associate Darrin Lowery were stuck in soil at least 20,000 years old. Displaying some of the tools in his office at the National Museum of Natural History, Stanford handles a milky chert blade and says, “This stuff is beginning to give us a real nice picture of occupation of the Eastern Shore around 20,000 years ago.” Further, the Eastern Shore blades strongly resemble those found at dozens of stone-age Solutrean sites in Spain and France, Stanford says. “We can match each one of 18 styles up to the sites in Europe.”

In 2007, Lowery, who also teaches at the University of Delaware, was hired by a landowner to survey property on Tilghman Island, at a place called Miles Point. Almost immediately, Lowery saw a chunk of quartzite jutting out. It was an anvil, heavily marked from repeated beatings - a clear sign it was used to make stone tools. Lowery dated the soil layer holding the anvil and other stone tools with two methods, radiocarbon dating and a newer technique, optical stimulated luminescence. Both returned an age of at least 21,000 years. “We were like, geez, my god, what the hell is going on here?” said Lowery.

Another site 10 miles south, Oyster Cove, yielded more stone-age artifacts. Those too, came out of soil more than 21,000 years old. Lowery published the finds in 2010 in Quaternary Science Reviews, but it hardly made a ripple. “People are going to think we’ve clearly gone off our rocker here,” Lowery remembers musing. One problem: The ancient dates are for the soil, not for the artifacts themselves. “It’s an indirect date,” said Dillehay. “You need a feature like a hearth or something that’s clearly human. But it’s still suggestive.”

Also in 2008, Lowery toured a tiny museum on Gwynn’s Island, Va., at the southern end of the Chesapeake. He asked the curator if the museum had any stone tools. They did: the 8-inch blade, displayed next to a bit of mastodon tusk and a molar, recovered by the *Cinmar*. Lowery immediately called Stanford. “He got real excited,” Lowery said. Lowery also contacted the *Cinmar*’s captain, Thurston Shawn. The tusk and blade were so unusual, Shawn had made a point of marking the spot on his charts. It was 60 miles east of the Virginia Cape, in 240 feet of water. At the end of the

(Continued on page 9)

Radical theory of first Americans —Cont.

(Continued from page 8)

last ice age, when the oceans were low, that spot was dry land.

Stanford carbon-dated the mastodon to 22,000 years old. He and Bradley - two of the world's foremost stone tool experts - also scrutinized the blade. It had not been smoothed by wave action or tumbling. They concluded the blade had not been pushed out to sea, but had originated where the *Cinmar* found it. "My guess is the blade was used to butcher the mastodon," Stanford said. "I'm almost positive."

But some question the meaning of the find. "I'm not going to hang a completely novel interpretation of the peopling of the Americas from something dredged off the seabottom," said David Meltzer, an archaeologist at Southern Methodist University. Stone tools recovered from two other mid-Atlantic sites - Cactus Hills, 45 miles south of Richmond, and Meadowcroft Rockshelter, in southern Pennsylvania - date to at least 16,000 years ago. Those tools, too, resemble blades found in Europe, said Stanford.

Little is known about the Solutrean people, other than their location - Spain, Portugal, and southern France - and when they lived, beginning about 25,000 years ago. No skeletons have ever been found.

But the Solutreans did leave behind art, including a slab of carved ivory, a picture of which Stanford pulls up on his computer. In delicate black etchings, the piece shows a diamond-shaped fish. It looks like a halibut. It also shows a seal with an arrow-headed line stabbing through it. Stanford contends the piece proves the Solutreans had boats - halibut are deep-sea fish - and knew how to live at the edge of an ice cap that dropped deep into Europe.

"The reason people don't like the Solutrean idea is the ocean," he said. No Solutrean boats have ever been found. But given that people arrived in Australia some 60,000 years ago - they didn't walk there - boat technology was clearly not too advanced for the Solutreans, Stanford argues.

Arizona History Trip Report —Cont. from 1

(Continued from page 1)

ences in several 1870s to 1880s ranches, and the common hardships they faced as they were being developed, during the time of Apache warfare and raids before and shortly after the surrender of Geronimo in 1886.

Friday March 2, 2012, our first stop was the Empire Ranch administered by the BLM and surrounded by the Las Cienegas Natural Conservation Area, near Sonoita AZ. This ranch was begun in 1871 and was operated until 1974, under several owners. The original four room adobe ranch house, which eventually grew to 22 rooms, featured a high, wide corridor between the rooms which led to an enclosed corral used to protect the cattle and horses from raids and thefts. Anyone trying to steal the animals had to pass between the bedrooms of the two armed ranch owners who vigilantly guarded their animals. The ranch preserves barns, corrals and a large adobe hay barn from the 1880s. Signs throughout the buildings tell the story of the families who called this ranch home and the times in which they lived. We also visited the nearby Kentucky Camp, an ill-fated mining camp created to support hydraulic gold mining, which later became a ranch headquarters. Kentucky Camp has one of the largest adobe buildings still standing, which was built as the mining headquarters and hotel and later became the family ranch house. The Arizona Trail passes through Kentucky Camp. We ended this day with a visit to two of the many excellent vineyards in the Sonoita area.

Saturday March 3, 2012, we traveled east of Douglas AZ to visit the John Slaughter Ranch Museum on the Mexican border. This 65,000 acre ranch was part of the San Bernardino Land Grant

(Continued on page 10)

Arizona History Trip Report —Cont.

(Continued from page 9)

created in 1822, and was purchased in 1884 by Texas John Slaughter. Slaughter was elected sheriff of Cochise County in 1886 and is credited with cleaning up the outlaw element which was terrorizing Cochise County. Adjacent to the ranch are the remains of a fort established by the U S Army in 1911 when Mexican civil unrest was escalating, and was staffed until 1923. We returned to Douglas AZ and visited the Gadsden Hotel, an elegant hotel opened in 1907, burned in 1928, rebuilt and re-opened in 1929. The lobby features a white marble staircase, gold leaf topped marble columns and a 42 foot long Tiffany stained glass mural depicting the beautiful desert landscape.

Sunday March 4, 2012, we traveled to the Chiricahua National Monument southeast of Willcox AZ, to tour Faraway Ranch, one of the earliest Arizona guest ranches. In 1887 Swedish immigrant Emma Peterson purchased a log cabin on the site of the current ranch house. When she married Neil Erickson in 1887 they filed a 160 acre homestead claim on the cabin site and moved to the cabin. Neil worked away from the ranch frequently and built a stone room to which Emma and the children could retreat in case of attack by Apaches or outlaws roaming the area. Their oldest daughter Lillian remained on the ranch and from 1917 to 1973, in addition to running the ranch, she and her husband Ed Riggs ran a very successful guest ranch. These families are responsible for the establishment of the Chiricahua National Monument in 1924 to protect their cherished "Wonderland of Rocks".

Moab Area Archeology Sites

By Jim Shadell

Bill Cagle led a group of 16 enthusiastic SJBAS members on a motel field trip of archaeological sites in the Moab, UT area. The rock art viewed covered the gamut from archaic to Barrier Canyon to Fremont and Ancestral Puebloan.

On Tuesday we met Tara, another enthusiastic amateur archaeologist, from Moab, for lunch at the Eklektica Cafe. She guided us to some great rock art panels on either side of the road leading into the Island-in-the-Sky District of Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park. The most interesting panel was named the Intestine Man Panel because it had some very intricate designs on the anthropomorph's tummy. Another interesting panel featured an anthropomorph appearing to be trying to bite a snake he was holding. We finished the day visiting some of the panels on the Potash Road, one of which had the added feature of a boulder with two allosaurus' footprints.

On Wed. Tara joined us again and led us to explore nine Kane Springs Canyon sites where the highlights were the Owl, the "Kangaroo Rat", the Birthing and the Medussa Panels as well as a site that had a "chimney" with a series of approximately five or six historic/prehistoric log ladders which led up to the canyon rim.

Thursday we headed back to the Island-in-the-Sky where we visited the False Kiva site in an alcove overlooking the white rim and Stillwater Canyon of the Green River. Our last stop was the famous Sego Canyon pictographs east of Crescent Junction.

A grand time was had by all. The Archway Motel just north of town was VERY nice and we left enough sites to fill another three-day excursion.

Archeology Near and Far

Susan Ryan's February talk to Hisatsinom Chapter, "Albert Porter: What Have We Learned? Social Differentiation and How it Fits into the Chaco System."

Susan discussed Chacoan traits, including core and veneer construction, multiple stories, earthworks, access to long-distance resources, roads and blocked-in great kivas. The great kivas, planned with footer trenches creating a solid foundation, were multi-benched, had radial beam pilasters unnecessary to the construction, with a southern recess holding a sub-floor ventilation system, 95% of which lacked a sipapu. Chacoan influence did not reach SW CO until the late 1000s or early 1100s, just as Chaco "proper" was in demise. The traits included McElmo-style blocky stone construction and a central "community center" great house structure, although most people continued to live in unit pueblos. Were these larger structures tied into a Chaco-type system? Susan directed research and excavation for Crow Canyon Archaeological Center from 2001-2004, where evidence of several occupation periods, Basketmaker III, Pueblo II, and Pueblo III, was found at the Albert Porter Pueblo. Although remains of a Chaco-era great house were found, very few Chaco trade goods were found. These include pottery sherds, a small fragment of a copper bell, two pieces of turquoise, some obsidian from Mount Taylor and the Jemez Mountains, some Narbona Pass chert, and a shell. More San Juan redware from Utah was found in the great house than in other areas of the excavation. The Albert Porter Pueblo held no physical evidence of an elite group, as can be found at Chaco. The great houses in SW CO, defined as local expressions, compare to Aztec, their contemporary, rather than Chaco. The final report on Albert Porter Pueblo will be published in 2013. Interim field reports are available at www.crowcanyon.org.

Universe of Lithic Raw Material Sourcing in CO and WY. (Summary, [CAS All Points Bulletin](#), March 2012)

Robert Wunderlich spoke to CAS meeting, beginning with an overview of numerous approaches utilized in lithic sourcing of lithic raw materials in CO and WY. Specific case studies including macroscopic analyses, the effect of heat alteration and heat treatment on ultraviolet fluorescence (UV), and the use of X-Ray Fluorescence in the sourcing of obsidian were reviewed. The discussion concluded with an overview of possible approaches needed to properly identify and describe lithic sources in archaeological contexts.

Jon Kent, DC-CAS Director, Update on Archaeological Research at Historic Bradford-Perley House in Jefferson County, CO (Ken-Caryl Area). (Summary, [CAS All Points Bulletin](#), March 2012)

Jon coordinated research and excavation, involving some of his Metro State College students, from 1996-2009. The original sandstone structure was built in the early 1860s as a way station, by Major Bradford, who patented a trail to the gold fields. Several outbuildings were added later, when James Perley bought the property in 1895 and used it as a dairy and ranch. A fire gutted the main structure, including all wood components, in 1967. Johns Manville Corp acquired the property, and stabilized the main structure in 1973. Archaeology started in 1996, first at the house structure corners to determine the layout and how the house was built. Artifacts found included nails, glass, metal edging, springs, barbed wire, bottles, and pottery-related remnants. Later the property was surveyed for outbuildings using remote screening and ground-truthing of anomalies. In one of the outbuilding areas, horse/riding materials were found, including parts of an ornamental saddle. In 1997, the property was designated a State Historical Site. After the property was put on Colorado Preservation Inc.'s 2002 list of Most Endangered Places, assistance was mobilized. In one small outbuilding, the college students worked on researching a stone bench found along one wall and later a white-washed recessed (into the ground) cement enclosure and a drainage feature. The building may have served (for the dairy) as an ice house and milk storage house. Prior to that, the building may have served as a bunk house for ranch hands. As a result of working on the property, the students became historic preservationists. It is being decided what will happen with the property: partial reconstruction or reburial of everything with no markings. Artifacts are currently in a lab at Metro State. At times, guided tours of the property are available, and there are interpretive signs near the house area.

Friends of Arches and Canyonlands National Parks Launches Organization with Free Event in Arches National Park. (Summary, [Daily Sentinel](#), March 5, 2012)

The organization was founded three years ago by the family of Bates Wilson, who served as superintendent of Arches and Natural Bridges National Monuments from 1949 to 1972. The group will offer several programs that allow volunteers to help NPS care for the lands.

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
107 St. Andrews Circle
Durango, Colorado 81301

FIRST CLASS

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

If you're not a member of our group and would like to receive our newsletter, attend our monthly meetings, join us on our outings, and participate in our many other activities and those of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), call our President Andy Gulliford (970-375-9417) and ask for information about our organization. Annual dues, including those for membership in the Colorado Archaeological Society, are listed below and are payable by checks made out to SJBAS and mailed to our Treasurer Mark Gebhardt, 107 Saint Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Dues cover membership for the calendar year. With SWL means that the membership includes a subscription to CAS's quarterly journal "Southwestern Lore" (SWL). No SWL means that the journal is not included with your membership, hence the difference in the dues.

Individual (includes "Southwestern Lore")	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$16.00 = \$31.00
Individual (no SWL)	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$ 8.00 = \$23.00
Family (with SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00 + CAS \$20.00 = \$40.00
Family (no SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00 + CAS \$10.00 = \$30.00

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We welcome your comments, reports, pictures, and news to include in this newsletter.

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